TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE

HARLEM RAILROAD.

'The Whiteplains Train Run Into a Freight Train.

TWENTY PASSENGERS SEVERELY INJURED.

NAMES OF THE SUFFERERS,

A very sectious, and perhaps fatal accident, occurred on the line of the Harlem railroad, at Fifty-seventh street in this city, at an early hour yesterday morning. It appears that the Whiteplains and New York passenger rain, with five cars attached, was coming along at its usual pace, in order to reach the city before 7 o'clock, and thus enable a great number of passengers—me-chanics residing in the neighborhood of White Plains

and Harlem—to reach their work in due time.

When the train reached the neighborhood of Fifty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, shortly after 50'clock, the road was obstructed by a freight train belonging to the New Haven Company, which, instead of having ar-rived in New York about 2 o'clock in the morning, was

then standing stationary on the road.

The passenger train coming along at full speed, and the track not being clear as usual, ran into the freight train, breaking up its own engine, with the forward car and throwing two other cars off the track down an em-

alled with men—there were no lady passengers—and when they were extricated it was found that from sixteen to twenty of them had sustained such severe injuries, both external and internal, that it is feared many of them will not recover.

taken out with one of his legs very badly injured, and conveyed to Yorkville, by Mr. Falstead, of that village. family lost in the Arctic, is also severely hurt.

Another man had both egs and one of his arms terri-

although none of the people were killed on the spot, the groans which were uttered by all spoke too plainly

of an extensive injury.
Police Captains Porter, of the Twelfth ward, and Maymard of the Nineteenth ward, were promptly on the spot and afforded aid to the sufferers, who are temporarily dated in a house near the scene of the accident.

Some were afterwards removed to Yoraville.

We are informed that the freight train had neither light or other signal out, to wars approaching trains of its unusual position on the road.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN MAYNARD. OF THE NINETEENTH

At about a quarter past six o'clock on Wednesday nue, near Fifty-seventh street, by the five o'clock pas senger train from White Plains overtaking and running into the New Haven freight train.

Three freight cars and two passenger cars were smashed, and about twelve men had their legs broken and were

Captain Maynard and Lieutenant McCann, with atoon of men, were early on the ground, and arrested ur men for stealing from the cars. The following are the names and residences of

THE PASSENGERS INJURED. Mr. Cummings, conductor of the passenger train, d New York, seriously.
 John Farrington, Harlens.

George Douglass, do.

6. George Buery, do.
All the above men are also seriously injured.
6. Mr. Charles Day, residing in Eighteenth street. H received a compound comminuted fracture of both legs Was carried home and is attended by Drs. Reese and Carnochan, who seem to think that one limb will have to A brother-in-law of Mr. Day was also carried home

with both legs severely fractured.
7. S. Robey, Yorkville.
8. A. Laggerist, do.

RESIDENCES NOT KNOWN.

11. — Colgrove. 12. — McFadden.

The last named men are seriously hurt, as well as the others. M. McCANN, Lieut. 19th patrol disfrict, for

The following wounded men have been conveyed to THE CITY HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.

3. George Buery,

7. Mr. Roby, Yorkville—leg fractured.
8. J. D. Alston, do. —thigh broken.
9. — Brown, New Hops—legs and arms fractured.
10. A. McFadden, Morrisania.

13. C. Broke, New York.

New York—leg fractured.

15. W. Elliot, engineer—severely hurt.

LATER ACCOUNT.

A collision between the Whiteplains passenger train and a New Haven freight train occurred yesterday pary on the Fourth avenue, at the corner of Fifty eighth street, being prevented from coming into the city

The Whiteplains train consisted of two passenger cars, filled with male passengers, mostly mechanics, soming down to work in the city, and was going at a rapid speed. The morning being foggy and dark, the engineer did not see the cars in advance. The tender of the passenger train was driven directly through the first enger train was driven directly through the first car, and the forward works of the locomotive derstand the freight train sounded its waistle, but not loud enough to be heard at a sufficient distance to prewent the disaster. The after car of the freight train was shivered to atoms, and its splinters scattered on both sides the track. The above is all the damage don to the cars, excepting that the platforms of two or three other cars were torn away.

Capt. Maynard and a platoon of men were soon upor the spot and set to work to extricate the wounded past every attention was paid them by Mrs. Stewart and assistant. Doctors Moreau, Morris, Smart and were called in to examine the wounds, which were

John Farrington, of Harlem, locksmith by trade, hurt inwardly and his ancle broken.

William Roby, of Yorkville, arm broken and both legs

Samuel Brown, of Motthaven, slightly injured about

the head and legs.
George Douglas, of Harlem, leg broken in two places

Burt inwardly.

Levi Douglas, of Harlem, brother of the last named, legs mashed and hort badly about the breast.

George Brins, of Harlem, arm broken near the wrist; head cut on the forshead; both legs bruised.

A. Lagerist, of Yorkwille, slightly injured.

Charles Day, locksmith, doing business in the Fourth avenue, both legs broken and otherwise badly hurt.

Mr. Spackman, of Morrisania, one leg broken. Mr. Colgrove, injured alightly about the breast and

legs bruised, but not badly.

Mr. Cumming, conductor of the passenger train, both legs broken and otherwise badly injured, the only one whose situation is critical.

Mr. Higgins, of Harlem—oue leg broken. Mr. Lawrence, of Melrose—slightly injured. Mr. Cavener, of Melrose—severely injured.

Mr. Colgan, of Harlem—slightly injured.

John Lawson, of Harlem—badly hurt; ancie broken onveyed to the City Hospital.

George Brintley, of Harlem—slightly injured.

Mr. Lovett, of Yorkville, do.

The above is a complete and correct list of all who were hurt, except five or six others who received slight

bruises. After their wounds were examined and dressed by the doctors, they were all taken from Mr. Stewart's to their respective homes, excepting John Farrington, Mr. Spackman, and Mr. Colgrove, who were brought down to the City Hospital.

As far as we could ascertain at the place of the catas-

rophe yesterday, there were no lights sent back along the track by the freight train, to warn others of their position, as commanded by the rules of the road. It was said that a red light was for a short time awang in the rear of the freight train, but before the arrival of the Whiteplains cars it disappeared.

We also learn that within the past fortaight the Harlem Railroad Company have discharged a number of their flag or signal men on the line of their road, and particularly we notice the displacement of the signal men at 125th and 100th streets, either of whom, had they been retained in their positions, could have informed the ill-fated train of the tardy movement of the New Haven freight cars, and their near approach to We cannot reconcile with our views of propriety, in having regard for the safety of passengers, the taking away of the signal man at 109th street, which is at one end of the high bridge over which the railroad passes to the Harlem flats. This bridge is very narrow, being barely sufficient to allow the laying of a double track, and is about fifty feet high. If at any time an obstruction should get upon the track at this point, nothing could save an entire train from going over this immense height on the solid earth below.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES STEVEYS, ESO. I left Harlem this morning at six o'clock, in the accommodation train. We went at the usual speed until the engineer's whistle to put on the brakes, and immediately saw Mr. Cummings, the conductor, take hold of the brakes. He made about three turns, when I heard tremendous crash, and the next thing I can remember time of the collision, thrown among all the other passen-gers in this car. I was sitting in the first seat of the first car, and had a little boy on my lap. His leg was broken, as was also that of another little boy who sat beside me. As soon as I was able to extricate myself from the other passengers, I broke one of the windows with my elbow, and got out of the car. I then commenced to get the remainder of the passengers out, of the wrecked car. Several of those that I helped to extricate were severely wounded, some of them havgetting the remainder of the passengers out of the car, I saw that the tender of our train had been driven into the car I sat in about ten feet, and that our locomotive had been greatly camaged. On the same track with our train was a train of freight cars from New Haven, which was travelling very slow at the time of the collision, and before our train could be stopped we had run into the last car, completely cemolishing it. The second last car of the freight train was much shattered. The wounded were carried into a house corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, where medical aid was soon received and the sufferers were partially relieved. I counted about seventeen persons that were wounded and bruised, most of whom had their legs broken. I fortunately received no injury, which is, indeed, miraculous, as I was in the first seat and was knocked back fully ten feet by the tender being driven through the car; and although al the passengers around me were severely injured, I re ceived only a slight bruise on the lower part of my leg

The thirty-third anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening, by a grand banquet, in the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Broadway. The officers of this Society

H. Aronson, President.
E. J. King, Vice President.
John Levy, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
David Rodh,
Edward Turk

gentlemen sat down to a most sumptuous dinner, provided by Mrs Sammers, of Delancy street. Among the invited guests who sat at the President's table w Rev. Dr. Raphall, Rev. Mr. Leo, Robert Lyan, P. J. Pres. E. Inst.; D. Sampson, Mr. Booth, Silas C. Herring, Jacob Abraham, Jonas B. Phillips, F. A. Talmadge, ex

The invited guests who sat at the Vice President's table were—Dr. Gardner, E. Blankman, L. Mawson, D.D. Walter, L. Myers, H. B. Herts, W. Humbert, B. W.

After the cloth was removed the following toasts wer duly given by the President:-

duly given by the President:—

TOASTS.

1. The Day we Celebrate—Its coming is the dawn of hope to the poor; may its closing call down their grateful blessings.

2. To the Memory of the late Judah Touro.

3. Our Brethren in the Old World—Vast is the ocean that divides us, but boundless the love that unites us.

4. The President of the United States—The Illustrious chief of a happy people. An honest man is the noblest work of God. Responded to by Hon. John McKeon.

5. Charity—The general friend expounding the great rule—Lo as you would be done by. Responded to by the Rev. S. M. Isaacs.

6. The City and State of New York and its Constituted Authorities—May it ever realize its glorious motto, Exception.

Authorities—may it ever realize its glorious motto, Excelsior.

7. Our Country—Great, glorious and free; the best hopes of mankind still centre in thee. Responded to by Rev. Dr. Rashall.

8. Education—The guardian of freedom and happiness. Responded to by Rev. Dr. Lillienthal.

9. Religious Liberty—Ged's choicest gift, man's dearest right.

10. The Press—Honest and free, it is like the all the breather without it we no longer live. Responded to be

right.

10. The Press—Honest and free, it is like the air we breathe; without it we no longer live. Responded to by Robert Lyon. Esq., editor of the Asmonan.

11. Our Sister Societies—Cherished competitors in the race of beneficence; we applicant their success.

The PRESIDENT, after the third toast, read the following

Newport. Rhode Island, Nov. 15, 1854.

H. Aronson Eq., President—
My Dear Sim—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 7th instant, inclosing a card, inviting the Mayor and Alderman of this city to visit New York, and dine with the Hebrew Benevolent Society, on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the organization, on the 22d inst.

This invitation has been communicated by me to the gentlemen composing the Board of Alderman, who desire, with me, to return their thanks for your polite invitation, assuring you of our sympathy in every philanthropic effort, and the pleasure it would afford us, when it, it convenient, to visit New York at that time, and participate with you in friendly interchange at your social gathering.

The city of Newport, in olden times, was the board and land.

when it is convenient, to visit New York at that time, and participate with you in friendly interchange at your social gathering.

The city of Newport, in olden times, was the honored and lappy home of many of your race; and although none are now left among us to enjoy its honors and its privileges, the monuments of their character (so beautifully expressed by one of your distinguished rabbis the past summer, while with us upon a mouraful occasion), still remains, a sad memorial of the mutability of earthly distinction.

I beg leave to submit the following sentiment, with a renewal of my thanks for your kind letter, and subscribe myself yours, and the Society's, obe lient servant.

WM. C. COZZENS, Mayor.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society of New York—May it ever flourish, and its truly great and noble effort tend to future good; may the example of a Toure be their polar star—an Israellie, indeed—a merchant—a philanthropist—whose noble and generous character while living, was a model worthly of imitation.

The citizens of Newport take pride in acknowledging him a native of their city, and their late spontaneous assembling to render the last tribute of respect to his honored remains—while being entombed in the beautiful cemetery of his ancestors—bespeaks their sorrow at the death of the last of that honorable and familiar name, who so early sought a home in this State, which was the first freely opened to religious liborty, without restriction.

The Pursupsyr then said :—

Gentlemen and respected friends:—Permit me as Pre-ident of this benevolent society to offer you my most heartfelt welcome to this the thirty-third anniversary of our society. It is only once a year that I regret I am not an orator, and that is when filling the chair at this

meeting. I am to offer some remarks on the progress of our society during the past year and its prospects for the year to come; but I console myself with the reflection that the regular toasts of the evening will be responded to by friends whom you have often heard and as often admired, while for anyself I need only say that though my worth on this occasion be weak my feelings are all the stronger. Gentlemen, during the past year, the permasent tunt of the society has received a considerable abilition, by the munificent bequest of the late Judah Tours, of New Orleans—a circumstance which I amgratified to mention, not only because it abla to our means of assisting the poor, but chiefly because so good and so clear headed a man as Judan Touro deemed our society worthy of being the perpetual stewards and distributors of a portion of his bounty; a proof of the usefulness of our society which I feel that you, with me, will appreciate and support. For, gentlemen friends of charity, we need support, and to you we look for it. Considerable as have been the means which our former savings, the late bequest, and, above all, your generosity at the last asmiversary, have placed at the disposal of the directors, these means are all oxhausted, and the cry of poverty, the wall of distress, and the groans of husger are louder and more numerous than ever. The old world sends us its misery, its destitation, the victims of war, the down trodden by tyranny; all, indeed, that can by any means escape wretchedness in the old countries; they cross the ocean by ship loads, for to them the star of hope rises in the West, and when they come here, some ill, all poor, ignorant of the language, frientless and homeless, they look around for help. It is to our own and sister societies that they apply, and I am happy to say from us they have hitherto received it, and thanks to your generosity in no stinted measure. During the last year a sum of \$\frac{8}{2}\text{ and thanks to your generosity in no stinted measure. For the poor cryaloud—more lo

the bies-sing of God, and the approbation of your own heart, will reward you for the good you do this evening. To the fourth teast—John Cochrane, Surveyor of the Port, responded. He commenced by saying that it gave him the greatest pleasure to be there with them that evening, especially as around him were situated some of the most learned and influential of the citizens of New York. In speaking of the Hebrew race, which he warmly culegized, when in this country, he was glad to say, a free and happy people. To this consecrated soil of freedem the Hebrew was thrown into the same political and social scale with freemen—with Americans. In no other country in the world, except the United States of America, had the Jew that liberty so valued by the whole human race—"civil and religious liberty." Here they have become a prosperous, illustrious people, like unto their American brothers. Here they will always be happy for here an honest people, like the American people, they are presided over by an housest man—Franklin Pierce. (Applause.)

Music—National air.

The Rev. Mr. IsaAcs responded to the fifth regular teast. Charity, he said, was characteristic of the Jewish nation, it would always win the reflecting mind. In Genesis it is shown that it restrains the desires, purifies the soul, and prepares the way to heaven. Indeed the poor man did not pity the poor were not of the Abrahamic seed, and were not acceptable in the sight of God. He then referres to the persecution of his race in ancient times, and said that it was a time when it would be almost a crime to assist them; but now, in this land of literty, all were enabled, openly, to administer to each others wants. Spain, which a few years ago was so persecuting to our race, now with open arms receives the Hebrews. He then referred to the present ware between Turkey and Russia, and said that great good would grow out of it to the Hebrew race, for as sure as it terminates, all the lils to which the fiels of two millions of their race were her would be abolished, and t

The result of the subscription was received with loud appleuue and cheers.

Mr. Joras B. Phillips responded to the sixth regular teast. He said that having just passed through an excited election some of his friends might suppose that he had bean elected to the office of li-trigt Attorney, but he begged to say he was stiff a private citizen. He spoke in culogy of the Empire State; he hoped that its course would ever be upwards and onward, and that his He brew brethren would ever contribute to its advancement.

brew brethren would ever contribute to its advancement.

The seventh regular toast was responded to by the Rev. Iv. Raphall. He spoke in eloquent terms of the greatness of this country, and especially of its being the home of the emigrant and the friendless. He went back to the days of Washington, to the time when the battle of might was fought against right, and drew a glowing picture of the victory which was achieved then, and the results af that victory which we eloy now—equality and perfect religious freedom. Equality of rights is the foundation of all liberty in this country—a country which ranks among the first, if not the very first of the nations of the earth. He had been told that the demon of privilege and caste was endeavoring to spread his sable wing over the community, but speaking as a Jew he would say that it would receive all the opposition in the power of his brethren. No race should be more ready to defend equality of rights than the once persecuted race of Israel, and may the Father of mercy and charity still bless our country, that our hopes may become realized, and that America may continue great, glorious, and free.

He said it was true, as the poet had said, that education forms the mind of man. We live in a country in which the child of the poorest man may aspire to a seat in the councils of the nation. Our institutions go further—the poorest man may aspire to the greatest gift in the hands of the American people. This is owing to the Christian portion of the community. But there were men in the Senate of the United States who were Israelites. He concluded with a few eloquent remarks on the progress and power of education in the United States.

Mr. Ex-Recorder TALMADGE responded to the ninth regular toast. He spoke of the great blessings of religious liberty, so eminently enjoyed in this country.

The chairman of the dinner committee, Mr. George S. Mawsen, was indefatigable in his attention to the guests and to the reporters, to whom he rendered every facility.

The company separated about 11 o'clock.

Williamsburg Election Riot. EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS. Before Justice Boswell and the Mayor.

The People vs. Patrick Fagar, John Lyon, Michael O'Brien, John Nolan, P. M. Doyle, Wm. Nolan, Patrick Trains, Edward McHugh, Patrick Cooney, John Curly, Patrick McCune, of North Second street; Patrick McCue of North Sixth street; Bernard O'Neil, John Nolan, Wm Fagan, James Reed, Nicholas Burke, and John Linsky. FIFTH DAY.

The examination of the above named persons, charged with being engaged in the Fourteenth ward election riot, in which Harrison and Smith lost their lives, was re-

Philip S. Crooke and N. P. Lapaugh for the prisoners, and James Winslow, Assistant District Attorney, for the

Graham Polley sworn—I saw the mob run after the deputies, some 25 or 30 in all; did not see more than two or three deputies; they were armed with hickopy sticks; the crowd were yelling and shaking their sticks; Patrick McQuade is the only man I recognized; he had a stick.

Charles H. Henry sworn—Saw about twenty men at the riot with clubs; recognized Patrick McQue, of North-Sixth street, as one; he had a club.

Cross-examined—Q. Do you belong to any secret society? A. No.
Q. Do you belong to any society or association? A. No.
Q. Do you know the menting of the words? A. Yes; I do not belong to any series or obligation to any man or number of men for any purpose whatever? A. I object to that question.
Q. Why do you object to the question?
Question objected to by the District Attorney, who claimed that it had nothing to do with the case before the Court.

Mr. Crooke contended that it was not for the witness.

claimed that it had nothing to do with the case before the Court.

Mr. Crooke contended that it was not for the witness to judge of what was illegal or not—that was for the Court to decide.

The Court said, witness has already testified that he does not belong to any secret society.

Mr. Crooke said that it may be that the witness may have taken an eath or obligation without joining a society, and that may be the secret of this band or order.

The Court did not see any ground, from the testimony of the witness, for believing that he was biased in his mind against the prisoner, and, after some further conversation, ruled out the question as irrelevant.

Q. Were you a candidate for office in the Fourieonth ward this election? A. I was the whig candidate for Eupervisor.

Eupervisor.

Q. Were you supported by the Know Nothings? A.

No; I know nothing about them.

Q. I'd you associate with any set of men who agreed

get to know anything about each other's doings?

Witness objected to answering this question, and was astained by the District Attorney, upon which there

mattees objected to answering this question, and was sustained by the District Attorney, upon which there was an argument.

Q. Why do you object to suswer? A. I was told I might by the District Attorney.

Q. (Repeated.) Bid you associate with any set of men who agreed not to know muything about each other's doings? A. No.

Q. Did you league with any man respecting this last election and other things? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did you do so about things you agreed not to know? A. No. sir.

Fy Mr. Lepsugh.—Do you belong to any society formed to oplose foreigners? Objected to and objection sustained.

Q. Do you belong to a society prejudiced against these defendants, they being Irishmen? Objected to, but finally allowed. A. No.

Q. Do you belong to the Order of United Americans? A. No.

Q. Do you belong to the Order of United Americans? A. No.

Q. Do you belong to the American Protostant Association? A. To not knew what the American Protostant Association is.

Q. Do you belong to the American Protestant Association? A. Io not knew what the American Protestant Association? A. Io not knew what the American Protestant Association is.

I risk List swort.—I am a special policeman; was present at the riot about one o'clock; saw men tearing down the fence; these men were attacked by those I supposed to be deputy sheriffs; saw a man named Burton, whom I had supposed to be Harrisen, in Second street, standing acar a tence; he had a club; a man first tackled him, and got his stick, and raised if over him; a crowd then gathered around and were beating him; saw Edward McCue in Second street; about half a dozen men were with him; they had no clubs; they were going toward the pells; do not recognise any present as those I saw with clubs; saw I arry Hays down on the sliewalk and men leating him with clubs: Peter Myers stated to me that if it had not been for Alderman Linsky he would have been a dead man.

Hemilten Allen, foreman of Engine Co. No. 1, sworn—lives at 67 North First street; am in the Custom House; was at the pells in the morning, but not in the afternoon; saw men with clubs, but no riot; saw Edward M: Cue in the crowd; he did not molest anybody; saw special deputes there; some of them wore a star.

Ross W. Gardner recalled—I was at the polls of the first district. Fourteenth ward, in the morning, at the time of the riot, and also in the afternoon; about nine o'clock saw Edward Fanning, John Lyons, Ald. Linsky, James Reed, Robert Lee, John Doyle; Fanning is known by the næme of McHugh; he wanted to borrow a pistol, and said if the specials interfered with him he would see their heart's bloed; saw him with the crowd who had clubs; John Lyons said to his friends—"Take the clubs away from the son of b—s;" saw Edward Brown there taking an active part; saw William Fagaa and John Nolan also with the crowd, part of whom had clubs; all of them appeared excited.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crooke—Don't know as there were any clubs about before the deputies came; did not see the deput

Q. 13d you ver take any oath outside of a court of justice? A. Yee, sir, a great many.

Counsel—See if you can enumerate them.

Witness—I have taken so many oaths they are too numerous to mentien.

Counsel—I do not allude to profune oaths. Have you taken any cath, or obligation of the nature of an oath, outside of a court of justice? A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Why do you refuse to answer? A on no other grounds than that I do not choose to answer.

Counsellor Crooke said—I wish to grove by these questions that he has taken an eath that will make his testimony discreditable; I wish to got at the nature of the oath he has taken, in order that the Court may decide as to the reliability of his testimony.

The Court decided that the question was irrelevant.

James Reed was trying to protect somebody, but whether they were specials I do not know; Edward Brown was fighting against the specials; ran with Engine No. 10 that day; started with it between I and 2 o'clock.

Q. By Mr. Iapaugh—Do you belong to any society formed to oppose Irishmen or foreigners? A. I belong to no society that does not obey the constitution of the Inited States, the constitution of the State of New York, and the laws of my country.

Q. Io you belong to the society called Know Nothings? (Objected to.)

Q. Ie you belong to the society formed to oppose Irishmen and foreigners? A. I belong to the American Mechanics' Society.

Q. Does it oppose foreigners? A. Its object is to give American mechanics employment in preference to foreigners.

Q. Are you not bound to stand by your own country-wen on all occasions, in preference to foreigners? A. On ome things we are and some things we are not.

Q. On what eccasion are you not bound to stand by your own countrymen in preference to foreigners?

Q. Why Lepaugh—On what occasions are you not bound to stand by your own countrymen in preference to foreigners?

A. I do not know that there are any articular occasion in which we are not bound to stand by them in preference to foreigners.

Q. Are all your obligati

Q. Have you any other obligations upon you, regu-lating your conduct between foreigners and Americans, wher than those you have mentioned?

A. I believe the Sons of America have some such

A. I denote the Fons of America?

A. I do not.

The second question above was again repeated, and decided as irrelevant by the Court.

Q. Fo you know, or have you any obligations imposed upon you relating to foreigners, which disqualify out from testifying in a court of law? (Objected to.)

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.—M. Godard returned to the city on Tuesday night from his last balloon excursion. We left the Hippodrome at half-past three o'clock on Thesday afternoon, with three passengers—Professor Penedict, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Mons. Lecan, and Senor Arrieti. The balloon ascended beautifully, and passed over the river towards Astoria. When Arrieti at Whitestone, at ten minutes past four o'clock He remained there sine minutes in taking in ballast, and egain ascended, and, passing into another current of air, proceeded as far as Throgg's Neck, where he came down, and landed, at four minutes past five o'clock, at the leastiful country seat of Francis Merris, Esq., to the agreeable surprise and delight of a large number of ladica and gentlemen—a happy wedding party—the marriage of the eldest daughter of Mr. Morris having taken place that afternoon. Monsieur Godard and his compagnens du voyage were of course hospitably received by Mr. M., who, with his guests, aided in securing the monster balloon. Mr. Morris provided the seronauts with a carriage to Williamsbridge, whence they returned to the city by the cars. We learn that M. Godard proceeds to New Orleans in a day or two, with the intention of returning here in the spring with a new balloon, can able of carrying ten passengers.

The Weathers.—The weather yesterday was rather dubious. In the morning it was dark and rainy, but at 10 o'clock the clouds held up their waters. During the efternoon it didn't do more than "look like rain," which appearance was kept up till evening. The day was He remained there nine minutes in taking in ballast, and

appearance was kept up till evening. The day was appearance was kept up till evening. The day was rather warm, and the streets muddy and slippery. Any number of horses slipped up on Broadway, in consequence; but this has become a common occurrence, and hardly now worthy of comment. The Russ pavement has come to be a great institution for taking horses legs from under them, and bringing them broadside to the avement, to the borror of humane people and the deight of street urchins, who "go in" for any exhibition that gets up an excitement.

right a fire broke out in the drug mills of E. de Scorricus & Co., Nos. 53 and 55 Prince street. The flames were first discovered in the second story of the building. fremen were early on the spot, and in about an hour and

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ABRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN AT PORTLAND.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF SERASTOPOL.

Demolition of Forts Quarantine and Constantine.

A RUSSIAN SORTIE REPULSED.

Gen. Canrobert's Despatch to the Minister of War.

STATE OF THE MARKETS. &c., &c.

TELEGRAPHIC.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22, 1854.

The screw steamship Canadian, Captain McMasters, from Liverpool at 1:10 P. M. on the 7th inst., arrived at this port at 12 o'clock last night, bringing forty-four cal in and one hundred and eight steerage passengers.

Her news is three days later than that received by the

Chronicle of the 6th, and the Liverpool Mercury of the 7th inst., but no circulars or shipping papers have been received by her, therefore no satisfactory market repor can be given.

passed the Collins steamship Baltic, off the Bell buoy, going into Liverpool. November 9, lat. 51 3, lon. 14 50, signalized bark Olinda. November 10, lat. 51 6, lon. 21 48, at 7:30 A. M., passed steamship Africa, hence for Liverpool. Same day, at 3:30 P. M., passed ship Calhoun, do. for do.

The Canadian anchored outside last night, and reached

her dock at half-past eleven o'clock this morning.

Although intelligence from various sources with regard to the commencement and progress of the siege of Sebas-topol had been received up to the 29th of October, the oficial despatches of Admiral Dundas, General Canrobert and Admiral Hamelin, detailing the operations of the allies on the 17th ultimo, the first day of the bombard-ment, were only published on the 6th inst.

Admiral Hamelin in his despatch states that if the Russians had not closed the entrance to the harbor by sinking their ships, the allied squadrons after the first fire could have successfully run in and placed them-solves in communication with the land forces without, perhaps, a greater loss than that they have now ac-

The English loss on shipboard was two lieutenants-Chase and Madden—killed, and sixteen officers wounded; in all, forty-four men killed, and two hundred and sixtysix wounded. The ships were considerably damaged by shot and shell.

and eighty-six wounded.

On the evening of the 26th, the day succeeding the engagement at Balaklava, the account of which was received per last steamer, the Russians, 8,000 strong, made a sortie from the town of Sebastopol as well as from the direction of Balaklava, but were repulsed with great

slaughter, one thousand men, it is stated, being left According to the latest telegraphic advices, although the attack upon the fortifications from the sea had not been renewed, the bombardment from the heights was vigorously continued, and forts Quarantine and Constan-

vigorously continued, and forts Quarantine and Constantine and been razed, while the southern tower and other forces. The town, it was evident that Sebastopol could not hold out much longer, and according to one account the assault would be made on the 2d or 3d of November.

A telegraphic despatch had been published by a Greek house, to the effect that the place had positively been captured: but although this is believed by many, it re-

captured; but although this is believed by many, it re-The telegraphic despatches published in London on the morning of the 7th, state that the town of Sebastopol is

artillerymen who show themselves at the embrasures, and that during all the nights showers of balls were poured into the forts, leaving the enemy no possibility of epairing disasters. ings alongside the quays, but the allies were about to fire

upon them from new batteries with red hot balls.

A. London Gasetts Extraordinary' was published on
the morning of the 7th, with further despatches from Lord Dunkellin was taken prisoner by the Russians

during the recent engagement.

The Russians had all withdrawn from the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava. Lord Ragian states that Menschikoff is not in Sebasto pol, but with the main body of the army in the plains

north of Pachsi-Sersi.

It is stated that the French have lost two hundred men by explosions, &c., while the English loss is under one hundred killed and wounded. As both the British and French forces have been much cut up by disease and losses in engagements, reinforce-ments are urgently called for, both from England and

France, and they are forthcoming. During the past two weeks about 4,000 men have been sent out from Engand, including amongst them detachments of regiments The reinforcements will make up the number of Brit-

ish infantry in the Crimea to 30,000 men.

The French reinforcements are on a still larger scale Large supplies of winter clothing had been forwarded been ordered at Woolwich for conveyance to Sebastopol, to blow up the sunken ships at the mouth of the harbor, have been completed and shipped for their destination. Each cylinder will contain 1,000 pounds of powder, which

s to be ignited by a battery.

One hundred and twenty gauboats, with two heavy ether with forty floating batteries, with seventy guns in each, making a total of 2,800 guns, to be ready in the spring for an attack upon Cronstadt.

A camp of 10,000 men is to be formed at Aldespot, to

be ready for the spring campaign in the Baltic. Advices from Odessa of the 1st of November state that up to the 29th of October nothing decisive had

taken place as regards Sebastopol. The advices add that the allies attacked Gen. Liprandi's division on the 27th VIENNA Nov. 5, 1854. The commanders of the expedition to the Crimes held council of war on board the Mogador, on the 27th, to determine the day for the general attack and to deliber

ate upon future operations.

Advices from the Crimea via Warsaw, up to the 27th of October, state that General Liprandi had retired to the beadquarters at Bakschi-Saral. The entire Russian reinforcements are reported to be 70,000 men. BERLIN, Nov. 5, 1854

ber, gives news from Schastopol of the 29th of October stating that the allies had completed their second parallel, and advanced their batteries.

General Dannenberg's reinforcements were expected

to join Prince Menschikoff on the 3d of November. These same advices appounds that General Nicolai had defeated Schamyl near Grosnaja.
PARIA, Nov. 5, 1854. Advices from Marseilles of the 4th inst. announce the

arrival there of the Louis D'Or, with news from Constan-tineple to the 25th of October, and from the Crimes to

the English army, and matters were going on well whom the explosion of a powder magazine belong up to a bat-tery, which unhappily was a large one, created seem disturbance to our attack. This explosion had more effect, as our batteries were accumulated round the spet where it took place. The enemy took advantage of it to increase their fire, and after consulting the general commanding the artillery, I deemed it advisable to susto increase their fire, and after consulting the general commanding the artillery, I deemed it advisable to mapend our fire to repair our damage, and complete, on our right by new batteries nearer the English lines, our system of attack. This delay, certainly, is much to be regretted, but it cannot be helped, and I am taking every means to render it as short as possible. The city has withstood the fire much better than was expected. The enciente, in its enormous developement, in a straight line carrying all that it can receive in heavy callibre from the fleet, allows it to prolong the struggle. On the 1st of the point of attack, called the Mast Eastion, and now occupy it. This evening we constituted in the front of the point of attack, called the Mast Eastion, and now occupy it. This evening we construct there a masked battery of twelve guns, and if possible a second battery at the extreme right, above the declivity. All our means of attack are concentrated on this bastion, and will, I hope, soon clear it, with the left flank. Yesterday, about 10 A. M., the allied floots assistance of the English batteries, which take it in the left flank. Yesterday, about 10 A. M., the allied floots attacked the exterior batteries of the place, but I have not yet received the report so as to enable me to give an account of the results of that attack. The English batteries are in the best possible on-dition. They have received nine new mortars, which will have great effect. Yesterday, in the battery which surrounds the tower situated on the left of the tower an immense explosion took place, which must have done great injury to the enemy, for since then the fire of that battery has been very slack, and this morning only a few guns were able to fire from it. I have no precise news of the Russian army. These is nothing to indicate that it has modified the position in which it awaits reinforcements. I have received meanly all the infantry reinforcements is expected from Gallipoli and Varna. General Le Valliant has just arrived with

Austria and Russia.

It appears very doubtful after all whether Austria and Russia will not have recourse to the bloody arbitrament of arms in the kingdom of Poland.

Russia bas gathered 200,000 men facing the Austrian frentier, while Austria has embattled along her frontier from Crucow to the Danube 200,000 men, and 25,000 in the Principalities. Both sides show great activity.

The latest news with regard to Prussia is that on the 27th ult. the Coar refused an entrance to the Prussian Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Asia.

The only news with respect to the army in Asia is that General Nicolas is reported to have gained a victory over Schamyl, near Frosnaia, on the frontier of Circassia.

There is no domestic news of interest, and soarcely anything from the Centinent of Europe, except that relating to the war, worth noticine.

The order prohibiting Mr. Soule from passing through France had been withdrawn.

Commercial Affairs. LONDON MONEY MARRET.-LONDON, Nov. 6, 1854.-Com sols closed to-day at 94 for money, and 94% for account The details of the siego, published to-day, causes rather an unfavorable feeling. Railway securities were steady.

an unfavorable feeling. Railway accurities were steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Nov. 4.—The importations of cotton for the week are
18,253 bales, namely:—8,064 bales from the United
States; 1,680 bales from Brazil; 1,324 bales from Egypt;
and 7,065 bales from Bombay. The sales of the week are
46,920 bales, of which, taken on speculation were 2,170
bales of American and 380 bales Surat, and for export
2,440 American. The late fire consumed 9,000 bales.

Nov. 6.—The sales since the 2d inst. are 22,000 bales,
of which 4,000 were taken on speculation and for export.

To-day's sales are 7,000 bales. In prices there is no alteration.

REEADSTUPPS.

No report of the Liverpool grain markets later than the 3d inst. has been received, and the reported advance in breadstuffs to-day was made on insufficient authori-

Nov. 6.—Rice is brisk and advancing. Tallow to-day new P. Y. C. 65s. 6d. a 66s. on the spot. Scotch pig iron 85s. a 80s. 6d., with few buyers. There is more deing in spelter at £24 10s. a £24 16s. on the spot. In linseed oil the sales are trifling.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar.—Of foreign the sales are limited, but no decilne; refined is quiet; brown lumps 43s. Coffee.—The demand is more active for Ceylon; native, 46s. a 48s. 6d.; plantation, 56s. a 70s. Tee is quiet, but not chesper.

Chasgow PIG IRON MARKET.

The Pig Iron market has slightly given way. Sales are reported to-day at 79s. a 50s., cash. At the close the pressure seemed relieved, iron being inquired for at 79s. dd. prompt cash, but holders held for opening prices, viz. 50s. for mixed numbers, 81s. for number one, and 70s. for number three.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

We have had a slight fall of snow here this after out it is now raining and is very cold. Outside the har bor there is a dense fog, and from present appearance there is little likelihood of the Canada's arrival to-night

Brooklyn Intelligence

TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The trial of Daniel McDonald on an indictment for manlaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of his wife by ill-treatment, was resumed in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and several witnesses were examined on the part of the defence. It was proved that the wife

on the part of the defence. It was proved that the wife of the accused had suffered from constitution of the bowels and cramps during the summer, and that cholera, of which she died, was prevalent in the city at the time of her death. The defendant was shown to be a peaceable man, and had done all he could for his wife during her illness, by procuring medical aid, &c. The case was given to the jury about three o'clock in the afternoon, but they had not agreed upon a verdict at the time the Court adjourned. The verdict will not, therefore, be readered until this morning.

The First Department met in convention on Tuesday night, at Firemen's Hall, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Chief Engineer and Assistants. Thirty-one companies were represented, which compriprises the whole of the department. After organizing, the following gentlemen were nominated for the office of Chief Engineer, from which number one is to be chosen at the election—larged D. Velsor, John J. Green, William, Seaman. The following candidates for Assistant Engineers were them nominated out of which five are to be chosen:—John F. Reed, Engine No. 13; John R. Patterson, Hose No. 9; George Stanley, Assistant Engineer; W. H. Van Voorhies, Engine No. 4; E. C. Riley, No. 17; Geo. Atwater, Engine No. 1; George Farley, Engine No. 2; Richard F. Cole, Engine No. 1; Wm. W. Smart, Hose No. 7; Thomas Cadley, Engine No. 1; G. W. Everett, Hook and Ladder No. 1; Frank Healey, Engine No. 19

Police Intelligence.

Charged with Passing Altered Bills.—A genteel looking man, named Henry Benson, was arrested yesterday by Officer Bogart, of the Tenth ward police, charged with

by Officer Bogart, of the Tenth ward police charged with having passed several counterfeit or altered bills on the Jewett City Bank of Connecticut. For several weeks past a number of these bills have been passed on various store proprietors of the city. One altered from a two to a twenty, was passed upon Mr. Edmund Story, 129 Bowery; and another on Mr. Wise, talior, 88 Bowery. The prisceer, Penson, was taken before Justice Wood, where a number of complaints have been made against him by those parties on whom he had passed these altered bills. The Latest Confidence Mon.—Yesterday about fifty persons, comprising tradesmen, merchants, publishers and others, made their appearance at the Tombs and preferred complaints against the individual, Powden, whose arrest we noticed in yesterday's paper, for swindling them out of small sums of money by his fraudulent collecting system. Their affidavits were taken, and the crimes of forgery, fraud, larceny, false prefences, and petit larceny, were alleged against him. Justice Osborna committed him to prison on these four charges, which will probably send him to the State prison for a great number of years.

Opposition to the New Jessey Monopoly.—An

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW JERSEY MONOPOLY, application will be made to she next Legislature of New Jersey for a law incorporating a company to be called "The New Jersey (locan Steam Navigation Company," with a capital of \$500,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to \$1,000,000, having for its object the transportation of passengers and merchandise to and from Camden and Philadelphia and other points upon the Delaware river, to the city of New York.